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FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COMPARISON OF CORTISOL. 1. Determined by either a subjective and objective method. 2. Probability time. 3. Probability time. 4. Determined by either a subjective and objective method. 5. Determined by either a subjective and objective method.

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HOPORI/CONTINUED CONTROL

Country	Japan/USSR	Report ID.	JPR-1643
Subj.	Comments on the Deaths of Prince KONIEF Furutaka and KARASAWA in the USSR	Date of Report	31 January 1957
		No. of Pages	4

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DATE OF
'50. Prior to October 1956
PLACE 3
DATE ACC. Japan, Tokyo (11 and 13 January 1957)
SOURCE EX. JAPAN AS DEDUCED FROM APPRAISAL OF CO. GENT LE TENTATIVE NOTE FOR GOING EXPANSION.

SOURCE: EX-ILLU-TIONS ARE DUE TO THE APPRAISAL OF COURANT'S TENTATIVE NOTE POSSESSING EXPLANATION.

CWCH: An official Japanese service. Approval of Contents: 3.

1. KARASAWA (fmu),¹ a Japanese military surgeon and bacteriologist who was captured by the Soviets at the end of World War II, was head of the ~~MEKKI~~ Burei, a medical unit specializing in field bacteriology which was attached to the Scarlet Army of Japan in Manchuria toward the close of World War II. KARASAWA supervised the bacteriological research conducted by this unit.² KARASAWA, early during his internment by the Soviets, was tried and convicted of having engaged in bacteriological warfare in Manchuria. He was sentenced to twenty years' confinement and was serving his term at Ivanovo.³ After his trial, KARASAWA became noticeably dispirited and beginning in the spring of 1954 began to complain of failing health. Being a physician, he diagnosed himself, concluding that his disease was cancer of the stomach. Shortly thereafter, the Soviets reopened his case for investigation and called him out for reinterrogation regularly once or twice a month. On 16 October 1956, KARASAWA was absent from the roll call of the Japanese prisoners at Ivanovo. Shortly thereafter, (Pring) KUNIO Funitaka, also interned at Ivanovo, had the opportunity to see the body of KARASAWA, who had hanged himself.⁴
 2. After witnessing KARASAWA's body, KONOKE was unable to sleep for two or three days, and soon began to complain of aches in the shoulders and neck. The only person attending KONOKE at this time was YOSHIDA Takeshi,⁵ his cellmate. No one other than YOSHIDA came near KONOKE during this period, not even Soviet personnel.⁶ On 26 October 1956, KONOKE's condition became more serious; he had high blood pressure and was suffering from a kidney inflammation. On the morning of 29 October 1956, KONOKE's illness suddenly became more serious, and he died shortly thereafter.
 3. NOHARA Shimazu,⁷ a Japanese former army major and military surgeon who was repatriated from the USSR in 1956, attended the autopsy performed on Prince KONOKE's remains by Soviet surgeons. NOHARA agreed with the results of the Soviet autopsy, which established that death had been caused by a cerebral hemorrhage brought about by arteriosclerosis, combined with a sudden kidney infection.⁸
 4. Many of the repatriates who returned to Japan on 26 December 1956 doubt the

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6. Both KIMURA and KAWASAKI were interested in the field of bacteriology. The Soviets undoubtedly planned to glean from KAWASAKI every scrap of data he possessed in the field of bacteriological research. They conducted a thorough examination of his and his previous activities. His chief interrogator was an undisciplined Soviet bacteriologist. As a result of the interrogations, KAWASAKI was probably able to determine fairly accurately the actual progress made by the Soviets in the field of bacteriology, the levels of research attained, and the nature of their techniques. His fellow interrogators believe that, even if KAWASAKI had compiled his twenty-year sentence, the Soviets would still not have repatriated him.

Field comments

- . It is known that the Soviets believe that one way to do away with a person is to have someone purposely close to the victim poison or otherwise bring about the victim's demise. In the case of both KORE and KASUMI, sources close to either one could have been used by the Soviets to handle the matter easily.

Field Comments

1. Four or five of the returns in the group to which KORE and KASUMI should have belonged, when questioned on the subject, could not state positively that the deaths of KASUMI and KASUMI were planned by the Soviets, since Soviet action cannot be predicted. One of the respondents ventured that if KORE and KASUMI were killed, the Soviets would have been sure to take great pains, in advance, to conceal the fact. This, together with the fact that the two men died in a POW internment camp, makes the determination of actual causes of death more difficult.

Probable identification with the 1st Battalion, 10th Company, 10th Division, 10th Army, USSR.

JULY 1957 (1000-1133). The was listed in POW lists as a member of the 10th Army, a former "bacteriological intelligence" (biological) medical corps, a former "bacteriological intelligence" (biological) medical corps, and held the rank of Captain. Much information on the 10th Army, and one of the Japanese "Kure Ordnance" still detained in the USSR who were considered likely candidates for use as Soviet espionage agents if they were repatriated to Japan. Contains also information on the 10th Army, Kure, Japan, who was included in the Soviet list of prisoners returned still in the Soviet Union prior to September 1955 on 5 September 1955, and the Kure, Japan who, according to the 28 June 1955 Yomchi Shishin, was one of the thirty-five detained in Japan

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Camp 11 the USSR who were visited by TANAKA Shigeno on his trip to the USSR in 1955.

2. Japanese Comint. The principal function of this unit was inter-prification, but the Soviets later claimed that it was a bacteriological warfare unit of the Japanese Army.
 3. Soviets did not specify at which Yezuro KAMADA was interned. The 27 December 1955 Japan Times states that KAMADA and KIKI were detained in Iwate no Nisei Hospital. They are unable to determine with certainty which of the eleven Yezuro in the Iwate area is meant; however, it may be Iwate (163-29, EG-10), in which there is a prison camp, and which is near Kesen.
 4. According to the 11 December 1956 Japan Times, KOBAYASHI died of gastritis ulten on 20 October 1956.
 5. Probably YOSHIDA Teishiro who, according to another source, returned to Japan with KIKI's remains in his charge, and who has been serving suspiciously since his return to Japan and is at present under surveillance by the Japanese authorities. According to the 27 December 1956 Japan Times, YOSHIDA testified that the Soviets did not murder KIKI.
 6. According to another source, KIKI became ill on 20 October 1956, his illness being diagnosed as a simple cold. On 25 October 1956, his condition had not improved, and he was examined by a Soviet physician and confined to a hospital. On 27 October 1956, a Soviet specialist was called from the POW camp at Iwate. Presumably the hospital in which KIKI was treated was not within the Iwate POW camp.
 7. Although this name was reported as IKUBARA, it is given as IKUBARA in this report because other sources indicate that this name is IKUBARA, because the official Soviet lists give the name as IKUBARA, and because the newspapers also list the name as IKUBARA. According to the 27 December 1956 Japan Times, IKUBARA also testified that the Soviets did not kill the 129 of POWS. According to another source, IKUBARA, who repatriated to Japan on 26 December 1956, is residing in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
 8. According to another source, this autopsy was conducted on 30 October 1956.

Japanese Comint. It seems from the medical point of view that death would be unlikely to come from the acute kidney dysfunction described above. Were the case acute, Soviets would surely have shown or felt symptoms before the onset of the acute stage if the same was acute. It must be concluded that the infection was located by external causes. In late August 1956, KIKI had written to his family in Japan, stating that he was in good health. It must be deduced from this letter, the last received from him, that he was not suffering from kidney trouble at that time. It is interesting to note that IKUBARA observed that KIKI's autopsy revealed abdominal contusions, as if he had been struck.

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or kicked in the vicinity of the intestines. According to Yuriy Aleksandrovich Rastvorov, Moscow considered the most important prisoners of war from Japan those who have connections with the Japanese imperial family. Rastvorov has said that Moscow planned to make future use of such prisoners. KONO was, of course, extremely close to the imperial family. In the case of KONO, also, there was no reason to hold him on war crimes charges. During the war, he had been a field artillery battery commander in North Manchuria. He was not accused by the Soviets of war crimes, and there was no good reason for his long internment. It can be concluded only, therefore, that the Soviets detained KONO for purely political reasons.

9. This group returned to Japan on 26 December 1956.

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